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## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

*Act to Reimburse Public Officer—When Public—Validity.—McClelland, Trustee et al. v. State ex rel Speer*, 37 N. E. Rep. 1089 (Ind.). The Act, April 8, 1885, to reimburse a certain township trustee, by taxation of the township, for money lost by him by the failure of a bank in which it was deposited, and to release him and the sureties in his bond from liability, is inoperative and void, because the legislature has no power to raise money by taxation for private objects and purposes, but only for public purposes; especially where the money lost by the failure of the bank belonged to a fund which was not raised by taxation; also that part of the Act relating to a release of the trustee and his sureties in his bond from liability violates the Bill of Rights, which provides that no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

*Trade-Mark.—Cohn v. People*, 37 N. E. Rep. 60 (Ill.). A Statute of Illinois entitled, "An Act to Protect Associations, Unions of Workingmen, and Persons in Their Labels, Trade-Marks and Forms of Advertising," is not unconstitutional as granting special privileges to certain associations contrary to the Illinois Constitution, as it gives the right to all associations whether composed of workingmen or not. A cigar label, which states that "the cigars contained in this box have been made by a first-class workman, a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior, rat-shop, coolie, prison, or filthy tenement house workmanship," is not illegal, as being immoral, or against public policy, because the label attacks no other cigar manufacturer but commends the cigars to which it is attached.

*Prize Fighting—Glove Contest—Athletic Club—Forfeiture of Charter.—State v. Olympic Club*, 15 South. Rep. 190 (La.). Where a criminal statute makes what is commonly called prize fighting a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, but contains a provision that the statute shall not apply to exhibitions and glove contests between human beings which may take place within the rooms of regularly chartered athletic clubs, it is a question of fact for the jury or court to determine whether any given contest or series of contests are prize fights or glove contests; and the court will not disturb a finding of the jury as to the fact. Moreover, if such contests are violative of good morals and of a sound public policy, the remedy comes within the power of the legislative department of the government, and the court cannot on these